

its provisions shall not constitute a defense in any action brought for the violations of 'The California Pure Foods Act, March 11, 1907' or 'The California Pure Drugs Act, March 11, 1907.'"

Among other routine business transacted was the purchase of infant welfare literature, the discussion of legislation pertaining to local health districts and sanitary engineering, and the extension of periods of cold storage on goods found to be in good condition. The hearings of the alleged violations of the foods and drugs act followed.

BOOK REVIEWS

Radium, X-Rays and the Living Cell. With Physical Introduction. By Hector A. Colwell, M. B. and D. P. H., and Sidney Russ, D. Sc. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1915.

The book gives a thorough review of what is at present known of the effect of radium and X-rays on the living cell. This book is of value as a reference in the office of the specialist. The bibliography is good. It is not of sufficient interest to the general practitioner to warrant its purchase. C. W. L.

1915 Collected Papers of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Octavo of 983 pages, 286 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Cloth, \$6.00 net; Half Morocco, \$7.50 net.

These collected papers are becoming so varied in type and so many in number that detailed review is no longer practicable. The salient feature of these later volumes from the Mayo Clinic is the large proportion of research work reported. This makes an evenly balanced output from this center of learning. Chapters devoted to the spleen, operations upon the gall ducts, shock and hemorrhage, streptococcus lesions, and empyema, are among the many that seem opportune and instructive. S. T. P.

The Basis of Symptoms, the Principles of Clinical Pathology. By Dr. Ludolph Krehl. Authorized Translation from the 7th German Edition by Arthur Frederic Beifeld, with introduction by A. W. Hewlett. 3rd American Edition. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, \$5.00.

This is the third American edition of Krehl's Principles of Clinical Pathology but under a new title. It has had some seven German editions and has been translated into several languages.

This edition has added studies devoted to the cardiac arrhythmias, leukemias and pseudo-leukemias, anaphylaxis, complement fixation, chemotherapy, phenomena of gastric secretion and motility, renal functional tests, the role of incoagulable nitrogen; and newer studies concerning the glands of internal secretion, gout, diabetes, and fever. It also devotes a chapter to the important subjects of constitutional disease and diatheses.

Dr. Beifeld has inserted many notes indicative of the work done by Americans and not covered by Dr. Krehl.

Throughout the book the various symptoms and signs observed clinically are interpreted, in so far as is possible, from the viewpoint of disturbed physiology. A comprehensive comparison is made of the physical and chemical anomalies in disease and conditions as they are known in health.

Krehl's basis of symptoms is the ideal book for students and physicians to correlate the facts gotten from the practice of medicine, the physiology and the pathology. J. H. C.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Edited by Casey A. Wood, Albert H. Andrews and Geo. E. Shambaugh. Volume III of Practical Medicine Series for 1916. Chicago, Year Book Publishers. 1916. Price, \$1.50.

The year book for 1916 keeps up its enviable reputation as the best and most practical survey of current eye, ear, nose and throat literature. This year's volume should interest the specialist of this State, because from year to year the amount of good scientific work done by the local men is on the increase. In the present volume articles by Blum, Green, Horn, McNaught, Pischel, Thomas and Wintermute are discussed. It is unfair to pick out any special article for discussion. Every phase of the special field is covered. On account of the war, the foreign literature is poorly represented. H. H.

Encyclopedia Medica. Second Edition. Under the general editorship of J. W. Ballantyne, M. D., C. M. F. R. C. P. E. Vols. 1 and 2. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

Your reviewer did not have the good fortune to be acquainted with the first edition of this work. The first two volumes (A—Asp and Asp—Chl) of the second edition have just appeared. He can state that it is the best English work of its kind with which he has come in contact. Encyclopedias are, as a rule, purely commercial ventures, and but little care is exercised in their compilation, but in the case of the books under discussion the publishers have been either careful or fortunate, or both, in the selection of the General Editor, J. W. Ballantyne. He has marshaled together in these two volumes short, but nevertheless fairly complete, articles presenting in good style the best British medical thought of the day. To each of the principal articles is appended a short bibliography. The illustrations are numerous and good. The paper and printing leave nothing to be desired. While your reviewer is not in favor of publications of this sort, and looked over the volumes with a well ingrained prejudice against them, he is compelled not only to admit, but to emphasize that the two volumes to hand are useful adjuncts to the book-shelves of any physician who has not access to a fairly complete library. S. H.

The Intestinal Putrefactions. Clinical Studies of Enterocolitis. By Charles Fenner Peckham, M. D. Snow and Farnham Co., printers, 1916. Price, \$2.00.

The author rightly acknowledges the pre-eminent position in this field held by the classical works of Herter and of Schmidt and Strasburger, and it is doubtful if the present work brings a real additional contribution to what was already available. It is a readable book and has the merit of positive and exact exposition. How far this exposition succeeds in harmonizing clinical and laboratory experience is another question. The entire field of enterocolitis is arbitrarily divided into seven exact and clear-cut compartments and the reader closes the book with the feeling that every clinical case can and should be ticketed and filed in its exactly corresponding compartment. The important fact remains that our clinical cases do not practically admit of solution in this fashion and the reader is forced to the conclusion that this book gives a readable and theoretically admirable classification, but that clinical cases cannot be so definitely diagnosed and routinely treated.

In discussing the relation of diabetes to enterocolitis the author has added a new chapter to the etiological pathology of diabetes, due, apparently, to the fact that he starts with a preconceived